newsp

The People's Korea

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"Blacklist" Removed, Yet Repressive System Left Intact

By Li Sang Chil

PK Staff Reporter

In a cosmetic measure to appease growing outcries over the dictatorial rule, the south Korean authorities on March 6 lifted a political ban on the 14 dissidents including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, but left intact the whole repressive institutions including the second Yushin Constitution, the national security law, the basic press law and the labor-management council act.

The "freed" people are not free as long as those institutions are kept in place. The lifting of the ban never means any change in the undemocracy society. Gen. Chon Du Hwan is there. Gen. Ro Tae U is there. The massacred Kwangju people will never come back alive.

There are still physical tortures of political prisoners designed to extract information or a change in political attitude in south Korea. Students are detained without being formally arrested. Police strip and sexually threaten girl students because of their political attitude.

Nothing changes at all.

Soh Jun Shik still remains in a prison despite the fact that he completed his seven-year sentence in 1978.

The south Korean public security law provides that anyone found guilty of violating the national security law, anti-communist law, or certain provisions of the criminal code, can be placed under protective surveillance, residential restriction, or preventive custody even after their sentence is completed if there is any "danger of repetition of the specified crimes."

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam have jointly demanded after the lifting that Chon free all political prisoners, end press controls, assure a free trade union movement and hold a popular presidential election for "the sake of democracy."

Kim Yong Sam said, "We still need a free press, free trade unions and changes to the constitution for direct presidential to the constitution for direct presidential elections."

Diplomats said the lifting was prompted by the impressive opposition showing in the elections and efforts to create a "good atmoshpere" for Chon's schedled visit to Washington next month.

Peoples of the world including the U.S. cite the Chon junta's manhandling of Kim Dae Jung and his American escorts on their arrival in Seoul on Feb. 8.

"It was thuggery at its height. I've been in a lot of dictatorial countries, but I've never seen visitors or distinguished citizen treated in this way," said Ms Patricis Derian, former Assistant Secretary of State for human rights in the Carter administration.

Many American Congressmen, human rights associations and figures demand cancellation of Chon's visit to the United States.

South Korean authorities worry about the world public at a time when preparations are under way for the dictator's U.S. trip, the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics.

"You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time; but you cannot fool all the people all of the time." — Abraham Lincoln.

Kim Dae Jung (center) and Kim Yong Sam, south Korea's leading political dissidents, meet for the first time in five years after the lifting of a political ban on them on March 6.

At left is the wife of Kim Dae Jung. (Reuter)

Blackbird Spy Flight

The U.S. infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of the DPRK side and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 10:35 to 10:44 on March 7 for an espionage purpose against the northern half of Korea, the KCNA reported.

The American aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea has become more malicious as the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are going on in full swing.

Their aerial espionages number 15 since they started the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal on February 1.

Educational Fund Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 261,300,000 yen (in Japanese currency) to the compatriots in Japan, reported the KCNA on Feb. 27.

This 95th instalment brought the total amount of the educational aid funds and stipends sent by him up to 36,566,822,033 yen.

Joint Venture Coffee Shop to be Opened in Pyongyang

A soft drinks shop will be opened on April 15, in Changgwangsan Hotel, Pyongyang as a joint venture with a Korean businessman resident in Japan.

This follows the opening of joint venture department stores on Feb. 18 with Japan-resident Korean businessmen.

The soft drinks shop, to be run by the Pyongyang City General Bureau of Services and Li Jong Tae, vice-Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, occupies a floor space of about 160 square meters at the hotel.

The Changgwangsan Soft Drinks Shop serves both soft drinks and snacks and alcohols.

The contract for joint venture runs for 5 years but it may be extended on agreement.

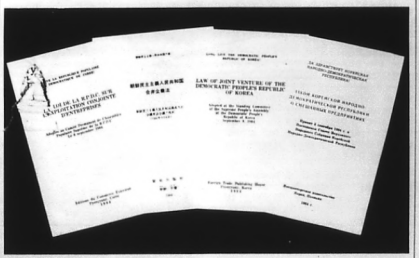
According to the agreement between the two side, set on Nov. 26, a bonus up to 100% of the monthly pay will be awarded to an employee who has distinguished himself or herself. Anyone who has performed poorly will face a maximum of 20% cut in his or her wage. Any employee who has caused a great material loss to the shop will have to make up for the loss with deductions from his or her pay.

The shop will accept Korean and foreign currency.

Reportedly, the joint venture is to set up a branch at a 46-storied hotel which is to be built jointly by the Korean First Equipment Import and Export Corporation and the Campenon Bernard Construction Society of France.

Earlier, the work on the construction of the 46-storied modern international hotel has begun on Yanggak Islet, Pyongyang on Feb. 26.

Joint Venture Law Published In For. Languages



Foreign language versions of "Law of Joint Venture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" have been published by Foreign Trade Publishing House in Pyongyang.

The 5-chapter, 26-article law is now available in English, French, Russian and Japanese.

The law was proclaimed on September 8 last year.

EDITORIAL

Tokyo Should Consider Revision Of Alien Registration Law

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), an organization to defend basic rights of the 700,000 Korean nationals in Japan, began on March 1, a 3-million signature collection campaign to demand drastic changes in the Alien Registration Law. The campaign is expected to run through the end of April. The current campaign backed by the Japanese people will be sure to bring about some changes in the law, though the Japanese government is reluctant to do so.

The Alien Registration Law has been seen as a law to screen the Korean residents in Japan and served as a legal basis to suppress them. It is clear from remarks made by a judicial official when the law was promulgated in May 1947. He said that the Alien Registration Law was aimed at Koreans here.

An amendment to the law was enacted in April 1952. Under the amendment all foreigners aged of 16 or over had to be fingerprinted by alien registration officers every five years. The new requirement violates basic human rights of foreign residents here treating them as "criminals."

Since the promulgation of the law, some 500,000 Koreans have been taken into custody for trivial reasons. The law requires that every Korean resident here must carry the "Certificate of Alien Registration" with him or her in person at all times even when he or she goes to a public bath. So, violators of this provision have been arrested. Many of them were convicted and sentenced to prison terms.

The Japanese government has refused to revise the law. But as the movement for the revision gained momentum, the Japanese local governments could not help taking up the issue.

So far 666 local assemblies have adopted resolutions to demand drastic changes in the Alien Registration Law. Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture, which has 2 million population decided not to file a lawsuit against those who refuse to be fingerprinted. The decision of the local government annoyed the central government.

According to the Japanese Ministry of Justice, foreign residents in Japan who refused to be fingerprinted as of March 6 numbered 147. But the number of those who were accused of violation of the law by the local governments is only 15.

We ask the Japanese government for drastic changes in the Alien Registration Law.

First, the provision demanding foreign residents to be fingerprinted should be abolished. Second, the provision providing that the "certificate shall be carried in person at all times ..." should be abolished, too. Third, those who fail to comply with requirements of the law should not be treated as "criminals."

The Japanese government has every reason to accept our demand in view of the historical background of Korean nationals here and the basic spirit of the International Covenant of Human Rights.

The 3 million signature collection campaign will draw much public attention to the issue and invite affirmative response from the Japanese government.

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

It is five years since Mr. Kim Jong Il gave working guidance to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital late in February 1980 when the hospital was on the eve of opening.

Going round the hospital, he clearly indicated in detail the direction and ways for the hospital to be a mother body in obstetrics and gynaecology and set an example in management.

Later he acquainted himself with the work of the hospital for several times and showed deep care and solicitude.

Under his wise leadership and care, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital has now become a combined medical centre and a cradle of happiness which firmly guarantees the promotion of the health of women and children.

The hospital with a total floor space of 60,000 square metres has over 2,000 rooms, 1,500 beds and competent medical workers and is equipped with up-to-date medical facilities.

The number of sick calls given by the hospital in Pyongyang and all other parts of the country in the five years since its opening exceeds over 27,000. More than 2,000 foreign women have been given medical care there. The hospital has succeeded in bringing up a number of triplets, quadruplets and early-born babies.

Over 40 groups of triplets and over 1,150 pairs of twins had been born at the hospital till last July.

A group of quadruplets were born there for the first time in early October last year. 4 doctors, 12 nurses, an injection nurse and a practical nurse are assigned to take care of them. And their mother was looked after by 3 doctors and 3 nurses.

The weight, length and conditions of the quadruplets are far beyond the normal data.

The mother has completely recovered her health.

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is now an excellent medical scientific research centre and a training centre for medical workers.

It has heredity, draught and women's health study rooms and other study rooms and a reliable scientific and technical force.

Over 200 successes have been registered in scientific researches and advanced techniques introduced and some 10 associate doctors and associate professors produced there over the last five years.

A mother body in obstetrics and gynaecology, the hospital has trained hundreds of doctors of specialized sections and druggists and numerous nurses.

The outer view of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

Northern Railway Construction

New innovations are reported from the northern railway construction site.

Entering this year, the builders there built over 7,000 meters of roadbeds and completed one more tunnel.

The youth shock brigades there successfully carried out a medium-scale blast involving 12,000 tons of earth for excavating bedrocks on both sides and are topping their daily quotas by 70 percent in removing the scraped earth.

The Chongjin railway construction corps, the youth shock brigades of South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces and Kaesong municipality have already overfulfilled the first quarter year plans by giving full scope to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

The youth shock brigades of Pyongyang municipality and North Pyongan Province are fulfilling their daily assignments at 180-200 percent by making holes on rocks suitable to the winter conditions and raising the blasting efficiency.

Thanks to the devoted efforts of the constructors, a total of more than 14,000 metres of tunnels have already been driven through, hundreds of structures built and the roadbed construction in the whole section is near completing.

More than 74,000 tons Of Coal Produced

Good-quality coal steadily flows to the coal yard.

More than 74,000 tons of coal were produced outside the February plan under the ministry of coal industry in Korea.

The January plan had also been topped by far.

The pace-setter in the increased production of coal is the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, one of the nation's biggest coal producers. Its January output was 150,000 tons more than in the last month of 1984. And the daily average in February was 1,300 tons up on that in January. As a result it had hit its February coal production quota at 104.6 percent by the 25th.

The Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex surpassed its February coal production target by a wide margin by giving a definite precedence to earth-scraping and tunnelling through an effective utilization of highly efficient mining equipment.

The February commitments were honored more than 5 days earlier than schedule at the Namyang Coal Mine under the Tokchon District Coal Mining Complex and over 3 days earlier at the Myongchon and Kungsim Coal Mines under the Northern District General Bureau of Coal Industry and at the Inpo Coal Mine under the Pukchang District Coal Mining Complex.

Korea is blessed with rich coal resources.

The coal output shot up 50 per cent during the second 7-Year Plan period (1978-1984).

Pyongyang Meets 66th Anniversary of March 1 Popular Uprising

A Pyongyang meeting was held in Pyongyang on Feb. 28 to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising. **(See Note)**

Ryom Tae Jun, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, made a report at the meeting. He said:

The March First Popular Uprising, which recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people, was an all-people anti-Japanese resistance and a nation-wide patriotic struggle in which all people undauntedly fought for national independence and sovereignty against the Japanese occupants.

Through this uprising, the Korean people powerfully demonstrated to the world that the Korean nation was not dead but alive and did not want the life of a ruined nation. It also demonstrated their noble patriotic spirit and revolutionary will to fight to the end for freedom and independence.

The Korean people are today vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, putting up to the fore the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea under the tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

After the August 15, 1945, liberation, the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea to take the place of the Japanese imperialists and reduced south Korea to their military base for aggression and military appendage.

The ongoing "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises in south Korea are in essence a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" to attack the northern half of Korea from the ground, sea and sky.

In order to ease tensions and promote peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks presupposing the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between north and south Korea should be realized at an early date.

Its 66th Anniversary Commemorated Here

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan commemorating the 66th anniversary of the March 1 popular uprising and opposing and condemning the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and the Chun Du Hwan junta was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on March 1.

Attending the meeting were Han Dok Su, Chairman, and vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and Chongryun functionaries and Korean residents in Japan.

The meeting was addressed by vice-Chairman Pak Jae Ro.

He said: The national sovereignty of our people has not yet been attained on a nation-wide scale till this year in which falls the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

He sternly condemned with bitter national resentment the crimes of the U.S. and the south Korean junta in throwing a wet blanket over the desire of the Korean people for reunification at a time when another contact and dialogue between north and south were being arranged after a long interval with the DPRK's relief measure for the south Korean flood victims as an occasion by answering them with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, an all-embracing "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" against the northern half of Korea.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities truly want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they should not resort to division and war manoeuvres but respond with sincerity to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The meeting was also addressed by Takazawa Torao, Deputy Secretary General of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, and other Japanese figures of various circles who were guests there.

They denounced the "Team Spirit 85" as a criminal act endangering peace in Korea and the rest of Asia and accused the Japanese authorities of involving themselves in it.

The United States and south Korean authorities must stop at once the reckless military exercises and respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks as early as possible.

Japanese authorities must discard the foolish attempt to stage a comeback to south Korea and realize their old dream of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" by partaking of the U.S. policy of aggression and refrain from obstructing peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Note:

Following Japanese occupation of Korea in 1910, the Japanese imperialists replaced the residency-general with the government-general and appointed Terauchi, the then notorious Japanese minister of army, as governor-general.

He turned the whole of Korea into a prison and established military rule bragging that "Koreans should obey the Japanese laws or they shall die."

The pent-up national wrath and the burning desire for independence broke out into a nation-wide uprising on March 1, 1919.

The uprising, triggered off by an anti-Japanese demonstration by citizens in Pyongyang and Seoul, quickly spread all over the country.

Shouting "Japanese residents and troops, get out!" "Long live Korean independence!" and "Korea belongs to the Koreans. Long live freedom and equality!", the demonstrators destroyed Japanese government institutions and bravely fought bare-handed, braving the bayonets of the Japanese imperialist army and police. The March 1 Popular Uprising went on till the end of that year. More than two million people from all walks of life participated in the anti-Japanese uprising, and demonstrations and struggles took place on 3,200 odd occasions in all parts of the country. Struggle went on even abroad — in China, the Maritime Province of Siberia, Japan, Hawaii and in all places where the Korean people were living.

The nation-wide anti-Japanese struggle to save the country was ruthlessly suppressed by the Japanese imperialists. During three months following the March 1 Popular Uprising, 23,470 patriotic people were killed or wounded, and 46,948 arrested. One thousand villagers were locked in a church in Cheam-ri, Suwon County, Kyonggi Province, shot or burned to death. All these facts clearly exposed the nature of the Japanese imperialists as inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

40 Years Since Liberation

Korea in It's Youthful Prime (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

People Enjoying Leisure

By Pak Il Bun

Special to The People's Korea

Income Rises

We may say that the people of the DPRK do not "live in luxury" but lead a prosperous and affluent life.

People's income is rising year by year, supported by a smooth development of the economy. So, the structure of consumption has certainly changed in recent years. Working hours were also changed from last April. This may be a primary factor for bringing stability to the living of the people. In the past, the working hours were from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. But now they are from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. This change allows more time for family life and more hours for leisure pursuits. Diversification of consumption is being promoted together with reduction of the working hours by technical innovations in every workshop. This is seen in more people dining out, processed foodstuffs on sale, fashions in clothing, improved housing conditions, active cultural centers, amusement centers, increased leisure, travel and sports activities.

Personal Adornment

First of all, let's see food. A large number of processed foodstuffs factories were newly built on a national scale including an instant cooked rice factory completed in last April in Pyongyang. In 1983, there were 1,300 eating establishments including restaurants throughout the country. A system of home helpers is being expanded.

In clothing, women are after fashions these days and their purchasing power is on the increase. In Pyongyang, more women are in colorful skirts and blouses than in *chima* and *chogori* (Korean-style national costume).

"Life and Culture," a fashion magazine was started, and it is popular with people interested in fashionable dresses. They take a growing interest in hair style. It is the same in the DPRK that the hair styles of popular stars become quickly fashionable.

The housing situation is also improving. Now high-rise apartment houses are being built to replace old ones. A new town for 17,000 families has been constructed on Munsu Street in Pyongyang. Furthermore 40,41-story apartment houses have made their appearance, too. Housing construction is booming in farm villages as in cities. They are almost 2-4 story houses. A standard type house is a three-four room house with a dining kitchen (with city water and sewage facilities), a bath and a flush toilet.

There are domestic animals' sheds and gardens. They are different from apartment houses in cities.

The housing situation in the DPRK has undergone a rapid change in the 1980s. At the beginning of the 1970s, the average housing area per family was less than 80 square meters in Pyongyang. But in the 1980s, it has reached 100 square meters. The housing level is getting steadily higher. By the way, the standard housing area in Japan is 86 square meters. But only about 48.8 percent of the household reach this level.

In the DPRK, housing conditions will be improved in the future on the model of Pyongyang.

The Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang is a center of culture and amusement for the citizens.

Foreign friends, with working people of the capital, enjoy a holiday at the modernistic fun fair at Mangyongdae in Pyongyang.

Since it opened in 1982, its users reached 1.87 million people by the end of 1984. The highest number of users a day reached 9,000 people. We may call this a boom.

The unique point of the Grand People's Study House is that it combines a library and a culture center in Japan.

Its library is the biggest in scale in the world, with a total floor area of 100,000 square meters, holding 30 million books. By the way, the Lenin library in the Soviet Union has a floor space of 30 thousand square meters. (We hear that the National Diet Library in Japan has 4 million books at present. If an annex is completed, it will have 12 million books.)

It fulfills its function as a cultural center. In 2 years from 1982 to 1984, lectures and training courses of every kind were given more than 4,000 times. The number of people who studied there amounts to 126,000. The study rooms are staffed by first class scholars, specialists and intellectual leaders as lecturers. Their lectures will continue popular in future, too.

Today the Korean people show much interest in leisure and sports. The Kimilsung Stadium, the Ice Rink, the Changgwang Health Complex, and an outdoor swimming pool have been newly built. Besides, large amusement parks including the Taesongsan amusement park, the Mangyongdae fun-fair, the Youth Park of Triumph have been completed as recreation and rest parks for the citizens. On Sundays and holidays, we can see people going there with their families and enjoying a jet coaster and the big wheel.

Leisure

A paid vacation of 14-28 days is guaranteed per year for all working people of Korea. Making use of this system, people are increasingly making leisure trips.

After the farming season many farmers go to health centers or sanatoriums between autumn and winter.

From December 1 to mid-February, farmers use sanatoriums all for themselves in all parts of Korea. More farmers are now seen in noted places and hot spring resorts than ever before.

The better people's living becomes, the more the travelling boom will be stepped up.

(To be continued)

Growing Int'l Oppositions to "Team Spirit 85"

Heightening military tension on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war, the on-going Washington-Seoul joint war game "Team Spirit 85" is arising strong oppositions by the people in the world as it is a "preliminary war" and combined "test nuclear war" against the DPRK.

Follows roundup of the world opinions against the current war rehearsal in south Korea compiled from the official Korean Central News Agency:

* * *

Int'l Organizations

The Latin American Continental Student Organization published a statement on February 12, which bitterly denounced in the name of students in Latin American and Caribbean region the war rehearsal of the United States and south Korea as criminal moves against the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunificaiton.

The statement expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace Adopted a statement at an extraordinary meeting of its Executive Council held on February 15 in Moscow.

The statement demanded an immediate termination of the war rehearsal.

The U.S. troops' continued occupation of south Korea and their criminal war rehearsal are obstructive to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it emphasized.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement condemning the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. and south Korea, according to a TASS report from Paris February 27.

The "Team Spirit 85" military rehearsal, the lagrest in history, is war exercises for a "surprise attack" on the DPRK and for the completion of "offensive combat actions". the statement says, and stresses:

"Team spirit" is for aggressive purpose and of undisguised provocative nature. It obstruct north-south dialogue for the relaxation of the strain on the Korean Peninsula.

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America issued a statement on January 31. It said:

The DPRK is making all efforts to ease the tension and realise dialogue.

The tricontinental people's solidarity organization reiterates full support to the just position of the DPRK and calls on all democratic and progressive peace-loving forces of the world to lift up voices against the provocative "Team Spirit 85" war exercises and for a stop to this war game.

Int'l Conference

The Asian and Pacific Regional Trade Union Conference for Development and Establishment of New World Economic Order was held in New Delhi from February 4 to 7.

In reference to the Korean question a final document adopted at the conference expresses deep concern about the tensions prevailing in East Asia, on the Korean Peninsula in particular, owing to such large-scale military rehersal as the "Team Spirit 85" and demands a halt to acts endangering peace and security in Asia.

India

The Students' Federation, the Democratic Youth Federation, the All-India Youth Federation, the All-India Students' Federation and two other youth and students organisations of India on January 25 published a joint statement denouncing "Team Spirit 85" of the U.S. and the south Korean junta.

Branding "Team Spirit 85" as a provocative war rehearsal throwing a wet blanket over the north-south dialogue and heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula, the statement demands an immediate end to the joint military rehearsal.

Mongol

The Mongolian Trade Unions in its solidarity message to the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint war game being staged by the American and south Korean armed forces.

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is aggravating the stuation on the Korean Peninsula and furthermore, threatening peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

We decisively denounce the policy of aggression and adventures of the U.S. and reactionary forces allied with them and once again express solidarity for the struggle of the workingpeople of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify their country in a peaceful way.

Sri Lanka

The Sri Lanka Communist Party in its statement issued on February 11 branded the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the United States and south Korean authorities as a wanton challenge to the Korean people and urged them to stop at once their military exercises, refraining themselves from increasing tensions and creating the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

Zimbabwe

A meeting of **Zimbabwean People's Militia** was held on January 18 at the militia headquarters to support the proposal for tripartite talks and denounce the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. and south Korea.

The Commander of the Zimbabwean People's Militia in his report bitterly condemned the exercises in the name of the attendants at the meeting and demanded a prompt stop to them.

He expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

If the U.S. and the south Korean junta provoke another war of aggression against the DPRK, he declared, the Zimbabwean people and militia will firmly stand on the side of the Korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them.

Tanzania

Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his talk held that for peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be realised at an early date and such large-scale war exercises as "Team Spirit 85" must be stopped at once.

In his talk issued on February 14 he said:

We regard the tripartite talks proposal advanced by the DPRK last year as a most reasonable and realistic one in full accord with the desire and demand of the entire Korean people and all peace-loving people of the world for peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunificaiton and fully support it.

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises started by the United States and south Korean authorities are increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, laying an obstacle in the way of north-south dialogue and reunification and endangering peace in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

We consider that no outside forces should interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and lay an obstacle any longer in the way of dialogue between north and south and their peaceful reunificaiton.

Ghana

The Ghanaian Democratic Youth Union on January 30 published a statement denouncing the war gamble of the U. S. and south korea, which strongly demands them to put an immediate end to their moves to "improve combat preparations" for attacking the DPRK.

Cuba

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba on February 6 made public a statement in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises started by the U.S. and south Korea

Noting that the "Team Spirit 85" war exercises are posing a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, the statement stressed:

The United States and the south Korean junta are answering the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for dialogue with confrontation, provocations and war exercises.

The Foreing Ministry of the Republic of Cuba strongly denounces the menacing "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal and fully supports the consistent stand of the DPRK to eliminate the possibility of war by easing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula by peaceful means.

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba calls upon the progressive peaceloving forces of the world to express most active support to the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The National Union of Jurists of Cuba in its statement published on February 7 sternly denounced "Team Spirit 85" as a challenge crudely volating peace and security and the principle of non-interference in other countries.

The statement said that the joint military rehearsal is an intolerable mockery of all peoples on the globe who urge peace, stability and detente.

El Salvador

Francisco Guzman, Secretary General of the National Union of Journalists of El Salvador, said in his statement on February 5:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are an allround "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" for invading DPRK.

We bitterly denounce this war game, regarding it as a dangerous war provocation move bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities truly want the relaxation of tensions and peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula, they should at once stop the provocative war exercises and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks for creating preconditions for a peaceful reunificaiton of Korea.

Nicragua

The Nicaraguan Peace Committee published a statement on January 18, in which it noted that the danger of the planned exercises lay in its being a most deadly "test nuclear war" involving various kinds of nuclear weapons.

Colombia

The Central Executive Committee of the Colombia Communist Party in a statement Dated February 1 bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit 85" war game, expressing deep apprehensions for the grave situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula owing to the bellicose and aggressive policy of the U.S. Government and the manoeuvres of the south Korean junta.

The Colombia Communist Party, the statement said, expresses full support and solidarity for the proposal of tripartite talks made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Jordan

The Jordan Peace and Solidarity Committee made public a statement on February 6, which said:

We vehemently condemn the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the United States and south Korea, branding it as a criminal act for preparing an allround aggression on the DPRK.

The jordan peace and solidarity committee demands the united states immediately stop the aggressive joint military exercises and withdraw from south korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces.

Switzerland

The Swiss Branch of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Committee of Swiss Lawyers for Defending Democracy in South Korea in their joint statement on January 28 demanded the U.S. forces' withdrawal from south Korea, branding the "Team Spirit 85" as an aggressive act encroaching upon the sovereignity of the DPRK and a criminal act bringing the north-south talks in Korea to a rupture.

France

The General Confederation of Labour of France in a statement dated January 14 pointed out that the U.S.-south Korea "Combined Armed Forces Command" announced the plan to hold the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, thus hurling back the situation on the Korean Peninsula to a strain, at a time when a bright prospect was spreading to the sincere efforts of the DPRK.

Norway

A meeting denouncing the war game was held on February 1 under the co-sponsorship of **the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, the Norwegian Support Committee of the Reunification of Korea, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, and the Norwegian International Cultural Relations Association.**

At the meeting the reporter and speakers disclosed the aggressive nature of "Team Spirit 85" and called for an immediate stop to the war rehearsal.

A statement was adopted at the meeting in denunciation of the war exercises.

Seoul's "Shield 85" Military Drill Further Increases Tension

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan launched another military rehearsal codenamed "Shield 85" in and around Seoul on Feb. 4 at a time when the "Team Spirit 85" war exercise–observers call it "a nuclear test war"–is developing into a full-dress scale, the south Korean paper Korea Times reported on March 5.

According to the paper, the military operations were conducted for three nights, not during the day, under the control of the south Korean Army Pangpae (Shield) unit, participated in by the Pangpae unit soldiers, police forces, "Homeland Reserve Forces," "Civil Defense Corps" members and Seoul city officials.

A spokesman for the army unit said that the military maneuvers would be staged in realistic fashion with simulated attack of the DPRK on Seoul by air, sea and ground routes.

Observers said that the south Koreans seek in it to divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people, perplexed by the anti-"government" sentiments growing among the people with the advent of spring, the season of anti-"government" struggle, and to justify their war games including "Team Spirit 85", which was kicked off on Feb. 1 mobilizing more than 200,000 American and south Korean military personnel to last over mid-April with the outcry over "threat of southward invasion" from the north.

◀ A squad of soldiers are deployed at a water supply plant in Seoul, on the night of March 4, during the "Shield 85" military exercise, hurling Seoul citizens into terror-ridden atmosphere. (Korea Times Photo)

Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung Call for Democracy

Kim Yong Sam told a joint press conference at Kim Dae Jung's home that "Despite efforts by the government to separate the two Kims they would work jointly for the restoration of full democracy," according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Kim Yong Sam said, "I do not regard the ban lifting as any basic change for democracy."

He added that he did not think the lifting of the political ban represented any essential change in the nature of the "government."

He urged the Chon junta to bring constitutional revision to permit "direct presidential elections" and to take further steps toward democracy to avert what he called an unfortunate situation.

Kim Yong Sam expressed his determination to intensify the struggle for democracy in the future, too.

Meanwhile, Kim Dae Jung at the conference said that despite the lifting of the ban, he would not have anything changed and that it was meaningless for him unless he was granted the freedom of political activity.

The International Herald Tribune dated Mar. 7 said, "He will remain under close police surveillance. He will be free to address small groups of people, government officials said Wednesday (Mar. 6), but not to hold party office or to form political organizations."

Kim stressed at the conference he would continue the struggle for democracy including freedom of the press and revision of the "constitution."

Another Autonomous Students Org. Formed in SNU

Students of Seoul National University on Feb. 28 held a students' meeting to form a general student council and called for the formation of an independent students' organization, according to the Hankook Ilbo dated Mar. 2.

Over 200 representatives of the students of the university attending the meeting discussed the draft rules of the student council worked out by the preparatory committee of the council and decisively rejected the south Korean authorities' artifice to set up a "government"-controlled students' organization.

Li Chol Yong, Chariman of the Preparatory Committee of the General Student Council, explained at the meeting to the attendants the draft rules of the student council, the keynote of which was–1) the recognition of the freedom of speech, press, assembly and association of students; 2) the right of the Chairman of the General Student Council to attend faculty meetings; 3) gurantee of the status of the Chairman of GSC; 4) garantee of independence in the collection of the council fees and their disbursement–and demanded the university authorities to accept the rules.

NCDU Calls for Withdrawal Of Chon Du Hwan

The National Council for Democracy and Unification on Mar. 1 held a rally in Seoul to mark the 66th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising, the first nation-wide mass resistence movement against the Japanese imperialism, and issued a declaration against the present dictatorship, according to an AFP report from Seoul.

Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, who heads the council at the rally attended by some 200 people, read to crowds a declaration calling for withdrewal of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Hundreds of riot police were deployed around the rally place to crack down upon the attendants.

The protesters undantedly shouted slogans to denounce Chon Du Hwan.

In a written statement released to newsmen, the council demanded that "those responsible for the massacre of Kwangju citizens during the 1980 Uprising be punished," press control be stopped, and basic rights including a free trade union movement be guaranteed.

The riot police arrested some 10 dissidents attending the rally.

100 Korea Univ. Students Stage Demo.

More than 100 students of Korea University in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration in front of a discrict court on Feb. 28, according to the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo.

A trial of 8 students of Korea University were slated on the day as they had been charged with involvement in the case of sit-in at the "Democratic Justice Party" headquarters.

When the escort car carrying the arrested students rolled out of the yard of the court shortly after the trial, over 100 students of the university who were assembled in front of it started a demonstration chanting anti-"government" slogans including "Release the arrested students."

Article of S. Korean Monthly Magazine

40 Years' Unrequited Love (3)

Han Wan San

(Continued from the previous issue)

You may know that there is an index often used in sociology to measure an intimacy degree between man and man, between group and group.

This is called the Bogardus index.

According to this index, the most intimate relationship is represented by marriage relations, and the relationship most hateful to Americans is expressed by their opposition to the visit to America of the hated people.

This means that the Americans do not want their most hateful people to set foot on the U.S.

The Most Hateful Race for the Americans

However, a surprising result came out when a survey was conducted on various races with this measure for the first time in 1926.

The Koreans ranked second among the five races hated by Americans of the 30 races covered by the survey.

A similar result was attained in the survey conducted in 1946.

In 1956, 3 years after the Korean War, the Koreans were the most hateful race, according to a survey conducted then.

Apart from the Koreans, the most hateful races were shown as the Indians, blacks, the Mexicans and so on.

More surprising was the survey result in 1977.

This was a relatively recent one so that it may be the most meaningful to us.

The races which the Americans want to be far from were in order as follows: Koreans, Russians, Turks, Indians and Mexicans.

Finally, the Koreans came to the top.

This means that the Americans hate the Koreans more than the Russians, their No. 1 enemy.

It was the result in 1977!

Meanwhile, the races with which the Americans want to have good relations is in order as follows: White Americans, Britishers, Canadians and Frenchmen.

In a word, it means that the Americans hate the Koreans today as they did in the past.

We are the most hateful race!

What would be the result if a similar survey were donducted in our country?

The race with which the Koreans want to have the best relationship may be the Americans.

Then, I think, Frenchmen, Germans, Canadians will follow in order.

The races with which the south Koreans want closer relations will be the same as those with which the Americans want to have closer relations.

However, it is a pity that we want to have the closest relations with the country that accords contemptuous treatment to us, dispite the fact that we receive the severest maltreatment from it.

This is the reality. We have regarded the U.S. as country of "relationship sealed in blood," a country making endeavours for our existence, freedom and prosperity, an "elder brother" country. We [illegible] admired and respected the United States in the last 40 years in this way.

However, they have despised us as the most hateful country.

What a plight we are in!

We may be consoled if we consider that we are doing as Jesus Christ teaches.

Anyway, we have to remember this is not merely an illusion but an obvious fact of objective social science.

It is a heart-breaking fact that such a result is obtained in spite of our consistent publicity and information activities to create a favourable image of us.

Don't you think it as serious fact that the result by the Bogardus index is the worst for us dispite the fact that we have done a lot of publicity work on such things as: we have achieved a "Miracle of the Han River" in a short period of time; we are a hard-working nation with a strong desire to absorb new knowledge; we are not backward in sports games in spite of our physical inferiority; superioer scholarly achievements of our students studying abroad and musical talent; distinguished skill of our technicians and engineers.

Mr. R., why have we continued to have unrequited love for the U.S.?

Indeed, the Americans have despised us in this way?

You may refute me, saying that the Americans may have taken such a negative attitude, but the U.S. government has not regarded us as such.

Behind-the-Stage Dealings between Taft and Katsura

Mr. R., as our talk has reached that point, I think we need to look back upon our history again.

America began to look for another frontier across the Pacific Ocean after 1840 when it completed the exploitation of the Western part of the country.

After they reached Oregon and California, "Continentalism", which once was the guideline of American foreign policy, began to be pushed into the background.

With no frontier left on U.S. territory, they began to turn its eyes to the exploitation of overseas markets.

America ceased to play its role as a "moderator" of the imperialism of West Europe.

Moreover, the northern part of the U.S., which won the Civil War, developed itself monopoly capitalism in the 1880s as an industrial country, and its total export value reached $2.2 billion in 1900.

In this respect, it came next to Great Britain.

In those days, America set up a coal stockyard in the Samoan Islands in the South Pacific in 1878, and leased Pearl Harbour in the Hawaiian Islands and began to utilize it as a Navy base and a trade base in 1884.

Then, it began to be interested in Korea and the Philippines.

To be more precise, America began to take an increasing interest in Korea in keeping with the Eastern moves of European imperialism or as the "Western forces turned to the East."

(To be continued)

S. Korean Shipbuilders Lose Out on Orders

South Korea's depressed shipbuilding industry received no foreign ship orders in January, the South Korea Shipbuilders Association said, according to an AP report from Seoul.

The lack of orders compared with 13 ships totaling 363,000 gross tons in December and 20 ships totaling 38,000 tons in January 1984.

South Korean officials was quoted by AP as saying, "This is the first time since March 1984 that (south) Korean shipbuilders received no orders."

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (22)

(Continued from the previous issue)

In fact, another secret of the success made by the DPRK lies in its rich labour power. Nealy 20-million population is in a land of 120,000 square kilometres. The arable land is only 2 million *chongbo*. But food is self-sufficient and even exported. This is by no means a small success.

We should also take into account the geographical and political situation of the nation divided in two according to the Panmunjom armistice in 1953.

The DPRK is forced to take necessary defensive measures at high expenses on account of the US army stationed in south Korea, successive armed collisions along the Military Demarcation Line and coast guard.

The well-armed and trained defensive units are powerful enough to beat back any attack.

Is the DPRK really a threat to the south as Seoul often says? If the assertion is right, there will be no need to continue construction as its results we witnessed would become targets of destruction on a new armed clash.

The people of the DPRK who underwent so great sufferings during the two wars do not want to be taken into a new military adventure.

They rather count on the gradual downfall of the southern Korean regime which barely maintains its existence only with foreign economic and military aids and constant suppression of the people by police. And they collect the evidences of it and make it public. Their appreciation seems right in view of the cases of financial scandals which periodically take place to bring the Seoul regime into a crisis, the unchecked socio-economic imbalance, and the existence of the important community favourable for the north.

They reckon that time is passing in favour of them and the advantages of the DPRK will be proved sooner or later. They are preparing for this purpose. All work is now under way so that Pyongyang can play its role as the dignified capital city of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to be founded in the future, as its exemplary driving force.

In the DPRK the situation is evolving quietly as the succession to President Kim Il Sung is already anticipated. The power seems to have got freed from waste of time, bureaucratic rule and corrosive action and corruption in particular. Its future appears to be firmly guaranteed. Anyway every step has been taken to make the new generation remember what sacrifices and tribulations their forerunners underwent to build what they have today.

On our way to China, we saw columns of boys and girls who, wearing red kerchiefs around their necks and holding red flags in the van, were marching along the road of "One Thousand-*ri* Journey for National Liberation" once made by President Kim Il Sung in his childhood. This is another aspect we should take into account.

Through this analysis we can find the last secret which enables us to make a conclusion.

In his book *Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward*, Muhammed al Missuri, a foreign witness, wrote that national pride symbolizes the dignity and honour of a nation.

History shows that only the people who take pride in national independence and realize its deep significance can turn out in a struggle to defend their own honour and dignity.

Everywhere in Korea we can see people who are firmly convinced that they are the masters of their destiny and they also have the capacity for hewing out their destiny.

Even ordinary people treasure the Chajusong of the nation, oppose great-power chauvinism and nihilism, regard their labour as sacred because it serves society and the collective, and take an attitude of master towards the revolution.

The spirit of self-reliance of the Korean people derives from this attitude.

"Nothing is more precious than the social and human relations prevailing in Korea. The slogan 'One for all and all for one' is based on the self-consciousness of the entire Korean people.

"People help one another and make innovations with concerted efforts. Everyone values his collective and comrades more than himself. The working people frequently go to construction sites to participate in social labour before going home after their daily work is over. . . . This is a wonderful fact which can be seen in Korea alone."

True, the DPRK claims our unbounded admiration.

(Concluded)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Feb. 1-26)

Feb. 1

* Newly-appointed Nicaraguan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Adolfo Moncada Zepeda.
* An Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Prof. and Dr. Lallan Prasad of Delhi University.
* Prof. and Dr. Getachew Woldemeskel of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

Feb. 4

* A delegation of the USSR State Planning Committee headed by A. Troitski, Director of a department of the committee.

Feb. 5

* An Ethiopian sports delegation headed by Tesfay Shafo, Deputy Commissioner of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of Socialist Ethiopia.
* Noguchi Masahiro, president of the Yushin Trading Company, Ltd.

Feb. 11

* A delegation of the Soviet Lenin Young Communist League headed by Secretary, A. Djaganov.

Feb. 19

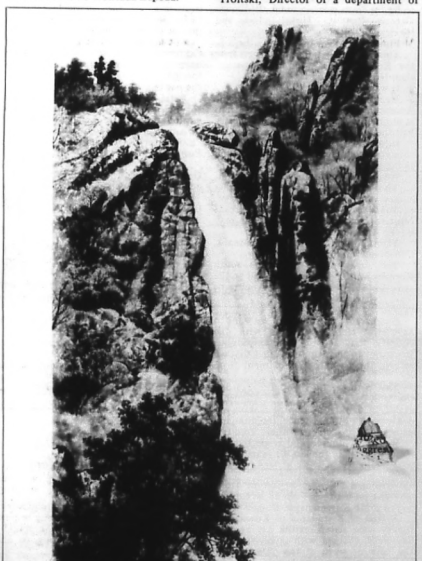
* A Cuban government trade delegation headed by Jose De La Fuente Menender, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.
* Richard M. Akwei, Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission of the United Nations.
* A delegation of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) headed by Waki Kunio, Deputy Director of the East Asian Regional Office of UNICEF.

Feb. 25

* A Soviet government economic delegation headed by Nikita Tolubeev, vice-Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.
* A general education commission of the USSR headed by V. Barilnikov, First vice-Minister of Education of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic.
* A USSR state circus delegation headed by V. Karizhski.

Feb. 26

* A delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Takara Yusei, research-er of the IIJI and Professor of Okinawa University, Japan.



Korean Paintings "Mt. Myohyang" by Cho Gong Wong, 1981.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Feb. 5-27)

Feb. 5

* A DPRK delegation headed by Ryu Gyu Cong, Rector of the Pyongyang Medical University and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, to attend an inter-parliamentary meeting on health services and development in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific region to be held in Thailand.

Feb. 6

* A delegation of the Korean Transport and Fishing Workers' Trade Union headed by Paek Jong Hong, Chairman of its Central Committee.

Feb. 9

* A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Pak Tae Ho, Chairman of its central committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Feb. 11

* A Korean economic technical delegation headed by Li Yun Il, vice-Chairman of the State Construction Commission, for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

Feb. 13

* A Korean government economic and trade delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong Gun for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A DPRK parliamentary group delegation headed by Ryo Yon Gu, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, to attend a parliamentary group conference of socialist countries in the German Democratic Republic.
* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Won Sok, vice-Minister of Public Health, for a visit to Yugoslavia.
* The GDR and the Soviet Union and a Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Li Duk Ryop, vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, for a visit to Switzerland.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Nam Jae Hwan to attend the 23rd Congress of the Italian Communist Youth Federation.

Feb. 16

* A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) delegation headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the paper Pak Jong Sun for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Feb. 19

* A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kil Jae Gyong, Alternate Member, and Deputy Director of a Department, of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to Rwanda.

Feb. 20

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by So Dong Bom, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun, for a visit to Egypt.
* A delegation of Minju Choson headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kang Jong Chol for a visit to Hungary.

Feb. 23

* A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Li Jong Nam for a visit to Hungary.

Feb. 26

* A Korean commercial delegation headed by Minister of Commerce Han Jong Gun for a visit to China.
* A Women's Union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Sin Suk for a visit to Romania.

(Continued on page 7)

"Change-Alien Registration Law" Movement Gains Further Momentum

Today in Japan fingerprinting is under fire from various circles and an increasing number of foreigners have refused to be fingerprinted on the ground that it is an infringement of basic human rights tantamount to being treated as criminals.

The Alien Registration Law stipulates that all foreigners aged of 16 or over, intending to reside in Japan for 12 months or more must be fingerprinted by alien registration officers at their local offices, once when they first register and then again every five years, or face prosecution.

There are 830,000 aliens here and the resident Koreans number 670,000. And this year 370,000 people, more than half of Korean nationals, will come up for renewal of their alien registration certificates to be fingerprinted.

Koreans living in Japan have a special background which distinguishes them from the other aliens here.

A majority of them were brought to Japan for forced labor or conscription before or the last world war.

Above all most of those Koreans are permanent residents of over 40 years, or their descendants.

In other words, the Korean community here is occupied by a great many third or fourth generation people, which the first generation Koreans account for only 20%.

It proves that Koreans here have settled down in Japan with their living based here.

Yet the Japanese government argues that fingerprinting is the surest way to determine the identity of bearer of the alien registration certificate, and imposes a heavey penalty on anyone who fails to carry it.

So far, a total of 500,000 Korean nationals here have been arrested or detained on charges of violations of the Alien Registration Law. Therefore the law is called the "law for controlling Koreans".

Chongryun, (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) launched on a 3,000,000 signature-collecting campaign from Mar. 1 to April 30 for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

The campaign demands abolition of fingerprinting; the duty carrying the alien registration certificates all the time; heavy penalty against violators including fine, or penal servitude.

Sixteen years old Korean students here who come up for the first renewal of their alien registration certificates are leading the campaign.

So far representatives of Korean students of Nagano Prefecture on Feb. 18, Saitama Prefecture, and Osaka on Feb. 20, and Fukuoka Feb. 28 visited local government offices and urged the authorities to carry out a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

In Japanese public circle, a movement damanding the revision of the law is also gathering momentum.

As of today 666 local assemblies accounting for 60% of the total Japanese population adopted resolutions urging a revision of the law.

Kawasaki City, home for about 15,000 foreigners of whom almost 90% are Koreans, Feb. 23 became the first local government in Japan to decide not to prosecute those refusing to be fingerprinted.

Representatives of Korean high school students Feb. 20 visited Hata Yawara, Governor of Saitama Prefecture and appealed to him to carry out a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Ito Saburo, Mayor of Kawasaki City, Feb. 23 made public his decision not to prosecute foreigners refusing to be fingerprinted.

Mayor of Kawasaki City, Ito Saburo, revealed that his decision was made out of respect for the human rights of the residents of the city.

Following Kawasaki City, 55 other cities and 6 wards are moving toward a policy of not taking legal action in such case (latest survey by Mainichi News Papers; coverage 651 cities and 23 wards in Tokyo).

On Mar. 5, 11 headmen of Kyoto City filed joint petitions with the Justice Ministry for a revision of the Alien Registration Law.

On this controversial issue, the Justice Ministry reiterates it has no intention of revising the current Alien Registration Law, and complained about the Kawasaki City's decision.

In response to this public pressure, the Justice Ministry says it is thinking of other measures–that foreigners can use vermilion as a substitute for the black ink and a thumb impression instead of a fingerprint obtained by rolling the finger, a method which is used for booking criminals.

It is evidently clear that the Japanese government attitude remains unchanged without the Alien Registration Law being radically changed.

(Continued from page 6)

* Women's Union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim In Suk for a visit to Cuba.

Feb. 27

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Switzerland.
* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Han Jong Sop to attend the 10th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Yugoslavia.
* A delegation of the academy of sciences of the DPRK headed by its vice-President Sin Mun Gyu to visit Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Feb. 1-25)

Feb. 1

* An agreement on the economic and technical cooperation was signed in Valletta between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Malta.

Feb. 12

* A protocol of a meeting on agreement in railway transport volume of export, import and transit fright for 1985 among Korea, China, the Soviet Union and Mongolia was signed in Beijing, China.

Feb. 20

* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the governments of Korea and Cuba for 1985 was signed in Pyongyang.

Feb. 25

* A 1985-1986 plan for cooperation in health services, medical science and pharmacy was signed in Belgrade between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Security.

(KC NA)

Sports and Culture

216 Universities

Korea has 1,250,000 technicians and specialists.

Only several dozen of them were found in Korea shortly after the liberation.

Kim Il Sung University, the first of its kind in Korea, was founded in 1946, the next year of liberation, to be followed by the appearance of the institute of technology, the medical university and three teachers training universities in one or two years.

A factory college, the study-while-working educational institutions, made their appearance in the summer of 1951 in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Now there are agricultural, medical, education, teachers training, and other universities in the provinces, factory colleges, farmers' colleges and fishermen's colleges in many factories and rural and fishing villages, and various colleges in cities and counties.

There are now 216 universities and 576 colleges in the DPRK where there were only 9 special schools before liberation, without a single university operating.

The institutions of higher learning produce every year a good many able technicians and specialists firmly armed with the Juche idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and possessed of modern scientific and technical knowledge. In 1976, the technicians and specialists accounted for 19.2 percent of the total employees of the national economy and the able-bodied people and the technicians and specialists were in the ratio of 7:1 in 1983.

Today the state, economic and cultural institutions of Korea are successfully run by a large army of intellectuals reared at home.

Posters Exhibition

A national posters exhibition opened at the Korean Art Gallery on February 26.

Displayed in the exhibition are over 80 pieces of posters done by artists all over the country through the application of the Workers' Party of Korea's Juche-based literary and art idea.

The posters on display are works on diverse themes powerfully encouraging the working people to bring about a great upswing in the revolution and construction and works reflecting the national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, and the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the world's revolutionary people.

The exhibition will continue till mid-March.

TV Program

The TV program of the DPRK "Let's Sing Mt. Kumgang" was awarded festival prise "For Peace and Friendship among Peoples" and a letter of commendation of the International Festival Jury Committee for its high ideological and artistic value at the 6th International TV Program Festival on the People's Creation held in Moscow from January 28 to February 2.

The TV program "Let's Sing Mt. Kumgang" left deep impressions on participants in the festival for beautiful folk songs and graceful dances of the DPRK which are flowering brilliantly under the leadership of the WPK and the scenery of Mt. Kumgang, a well-known beautiful mountain of Korea.

Badminton

Korean players Rim Chol, Kim Chong Il, Li Chang Sun and Li Hye Gyong finished runner-up in the team event at the International "Friendship" Junior Badminton Tournament of Socialist Countries which closed in Moscow on February 17.

Li Chang Sun emerged the runner-up in women's singles in the individual games.

Korean players came third in the women's and men's doubles.

Boxing

Korean boxer Kim Myong Sik placed first in the 48kg category at the 7th Algerian International Boxing Tournament held in Eldjazair from February 19 to 24.

Bronze medals were carried off respectively by Hong Mun Sik in the 57kg category, Chang Song Chol in the 63.5kg category and Chu Chun Gil in the 67kg category.

A technical team prize cup was awarded to the Korean boxers for their high boxing skill at the tournament.

Judo

Korean boys Pak Hak Yong, Choe Sang Hwi and Ro Un Ryong came first respectively in the 60kg, 65kg and 78kg categories at the international judo tournament for "Liberation Prize" held in Bulgaria.

At the tournament participated in by top-notch players from various countries of the world Korean boys carried off three gold and three bronze medals.

Wrestling

Korean boy O Gyong Ho came first in the 48kg category at the "International 85" International Wrestling Tournament held in Mongolia.

At the tournament Korean wrestlers carried off a gold, a silver and three bronze medals.

DPRK Papers on International Issues

Here are excerpts from commentaries of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) and other DPRK papers on international issues:

On SDI

Rodong Sinmun March 1 comes out with a review of the international situation in February, which lashed at the arms and military buildup by the international reaction led by U.S. imperialism.

Follow excerpts from the review:

What is noteworthy in the current of the international situation last month is that the international reaction led by U.S. imperialism became more unscrupulous in their arms and military buildup.

The present U.S. administration, over the last four years of its office, worked out budgets envisaging a vast deficit, boosting military spendings by dozens of billions of dollars every year.

This tendency of arms buildup also finds open manifestation among the reactionary circles of other Western countries.

The U.S. led international reactionaries do not confine themselves to sharply increasing the shares of military appropriations, but are hastening the production of mass destruction weapons on an unprecedented scale, placing orders with the munitions monopolies and contractors.

Zealously joining the U.S. in the Korean and Asian strategy, the Japanese are playing the part of their agent in this region and massively producing and purchasing "F15" fighter-bombers, "P3D" anti-submarine patrol planes, guided missiles, ultra-modern tanks and warships, and electronic equipment for Asian reinvasion.

It must not be overlooked either in the arms and military buildup of the U.S. led international reaction that they are supporting, patronising and encouraging each other in committing crimes.

The ruling quarters of Japan, Britain and other Western countries, on their part, encourage the U.S. to get more impassioned in arms buildup, zealously supporting its "strategic defence initiative."

The reckless arms and military buildup of the western quarters headed by the U.S. is a grave challenge to the progressive people who want to live in a peaceful and free world without war, domination and subjugation.

On U.S. Administration's Intention to Stifle Nicaraguan Revolution

Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 5 commenting on the outbursts of a U.S. high-ranking official in authority at a news conference that the United States would render "utmost help" to the Somoza remnants till the Sandinist government is "overthrown," says this is an open revelation of a dangerous attempt of the U.S. administration to permit itself at any crime without hesitation for stiflying the Nicaraguan revolution.

The paper says:

The policy of the United States towards Nicaragua is mainly aimed to overthrow the Sandinist government and set up a pro-American puppet "regime" with counter-revolutionaries.

In pursuance of this aim, the U.S. administration is employing every conceivable means and method and heading out the Somoza remnants as its lackeys.

The U.S. administration refused to participate in the examination of the suit filed by Nicaragua against its aggression before the international court of justice, because it could not find any plea to justify its interference in Nicaragua.

World lawyers were shocked at this action which reflects the uneasiness of the U.S. ruling quarters about the U.S. champaign against Nicaragua, which would not escape public censure in view of law and morality. The United States is trying to wreck the efforts of the "Contadora group" for a peaceful coordination of the Central American problems and suspended the U.S. – Nicaragua talks in Mexico. These acts show thau the United States has no intention to solve the Central American problems by a peaceful means according to the norms of international law.

The Americans are scheming to settle them by military force.

In massing huge armed forces around Nicaragua and trying to get more secret fund from congress the U.S. seeks to plunge Nicaragua into a sea of blood with destruction and massacre by wielding a "big stick".

It is an anachronistic daydream for the United States to try to restore the old order for subjugating Central America to its domination by wielding a "big sticks".

On Remarks of U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State

Brown, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U.S. State Department, drivelled that our talk about peace is "unbelievable", while "testifying" to the situation on the Korean Peninsula on March 5 at the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In this connection Rodong Sinmun, Minju Choson and Pyongyang Sinmun on Mar. 8 came out with commentaries titled "Impudent Conspiratorial Row", "Why Do They keep Hammering Away at Poppycock?" and so on.

The author of a Rodong Sinmun commentary says:

Those who are keying up the tensions and creating the danger of war in Korea, playing a double game, are none other than the U.S. It is outrageous indeed for Brown to dare speak ill of us. This can be uttered only by the Americans who are more brazen-faced than anyone else.

Today world public opinion is rising higher in denunciation of their criminal moves to unleash another war in Korea.

Under such conditions they scheme to justify their arms buildup and war preparations and wave off the spearhead of the world people's accusation at any cost.

Trumping up false materials to slander our peace-loving stand this time, Brown again connected the "Rangoon incident" with us and brought forward the "tunnel" problem, problems which have long been punctured.

Brown's slander only shows what a shameless and trite false propaganda the U.S. is resorting to, pretting away their days to impair our peace-loving stand.

Murderous Atrocities of Israeli Aggressors in Southern Lebanon

The Korean people vehemently condemn the horrible crimes of the Israeli aggressors and demand them to put an immediate stop to the sanguinary atrocities in Lebanon. The aggressors must discontinue murderous and subversive acts in southern Lebanon and unconditionally get out of this region before they are meted out a severer punishment.

So says Rodong Sinmun on March 7 in a signed commentary denouncing the recent murderous atrocities of the Israeli aggressors against guiltless people in southern Lebanon.

Noting that their brigandish murderous atrocities are an open challenge to the Arab people and the world's progressive people demanding their withdrawal from Lebanon and a deliberate act designed to further aggravate the Middle East situation, the commentary says:

The Israeli Zionists are describing their raid on and massacre of peaceful inhabitants as a "retaliation" upon "attack". This is, however, a shameless piffle reminding us of a thief calling others thief.

In clamouring about "retaliation" upon "attack" they seek to justify their murderous acts and find an excuse for keeping hold on southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese and other Arab peoples and the world's progressive people will never pardon the Israeli aggressors' moves to perpetuate their occupation of Lebanon.

On Anti-UNESCO Campaign

The real intention of some Western countries in launching an anti-UNESCO Campaign these days is to restore their lost control over the UNESCO and dictate it at will, stresses Rodong Sinmun on March 4.

In an article titled "Real Purpose of the Anti-UNESCO Campaign" the paper writes that following the United States' withdrawal from the UNESCO, Britain, Japan and some other western countries are raising a hue and cry, saying that they would "reconsider" their remaining in the UNESCO.

The paper says:

The outbursts made by Japan and some Western countries against the UNESCO after the U.S. withdrawal from it boil down to complaining that the UNESCO has turned into a political organization and is doing work with "prejudice" against the "interests of western countries".

This is a mockery of the UNESCO and an intolerable insult to its member nations.

Within the framework of its rights the UNESCO is making a contribution to strengthening international cooperation among countries, averting the arms race, preventing nuclear holocaust and guaranteeing peace.

It also opposes the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and supports the struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries to establish a new international economic and information order.

Its stand and practical activity conform with its mission and purpose and reflect the interests of a majority of its member nations.

But the United States, Britain, Japan and some other Western countries blame that it is "unfair" in dealing with matters according to its "arbitrary judgement". This is a poppy-cock.

It is widely known a fact that the UNESCO is run on the principle of agreement.

Almost all the resolutions adopted by the UNESCO in recent years were drafted and approved by the unanimity of its member nations including Western countries.

The U.S. and some other Western countries are trying to reduce the UNESCO to their reptile organization by employing all sorts of dastardly means and methods such as arbitrary threatening and blackmail and crafty deception, the paper notes, and says: But this cannot be realized.

On Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Peace Movement

Rodong Sinmun Feb. 24 printed an article captioned "Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Peace Movement Is Mighty Progressive Force of Our Time".

The author of the article says:

It is the most pressing and solemn task facing the world's people today to oppose the imperialists' danger of war, danger of nuclear war in particular, and defend world peace and security.

Peace will not come of its own accord but can be defended only through a persistent struggle against imperialism.

Whether mankind will undergo nuclear holocaust or defend peace – this problem depends on how the world's people struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' war moves, the nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, in particular.

Today the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement is precisely a world force waging a reliable struggle to safeguard peace.

This movement is a powerful progressive force of our time reflecting the desires and aspirations of people to deliver mankind and civilization from nuclear holocaust with which the imperialists are threatening people and build a free and peaceful world free from aggression and war.

For this noble mission this movement is enjoying the active support and sympathy of all people of the world and is being expanded and strengthened into a progressive fighting force.

This movement is in essence an anti-U.S. struggle for checking and frustrating the war policy, especially the nuclear war provocation moves of U.S., the ringleader of imperialism and main force of aggression and war.

Our people will as ever unite firmly with the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement of the world and positively contribute to the common sacred cause of mankind for building a new world free from aggression and war.

To avert a new world war and preserve peace, it is important to constantly expand and strengthen the ranks of the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement.

It is imperative to unite more firmly various strata of all countries interested in opposing war and defending peace into a world-wide movement and isolate the warmaniacs.

When the socialist forces, the non-aligned movement and all other progressive and peace forces of the world form an anti-U.S. united front and mount a collective attack on U.S., they can bind it hand and foot so that it may not run riot. If the international solidarity of the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement is strengthened and relations and joint action of countries, regions and continents are actively strengthened, it will be possible to check and frustrate the frantic arms buildup and nuclear war preparations of the imperialists.

The banner of anti-war, anti-nuclear peace is a banner of justice and a banner of progress. The world people's anti-war, anti-nuclear peace cause will surely emerge victorious.

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